

The Avalanche

O. PATMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LOVER SEEKS DEATH.

A YOUNG PORTO RICAN KILLS HIMSELF IN NEW YORK.

Would Rather Die than Live Long Separation from His Sweetheart—Dun & Co. Report Condition of Trade as Generally Satisfactory.

Felix Soriano, a young Porto Rican, who has been attending school in this country for several years and whose father was one of the richest sugar planters of Porto Rico and recently identified with the government of the island until the end of the Spanish regime, committed suicide at Hotel Munro, 116 West Fourteenth street, New York. The young man had left the summer home of his mother at Buena Vista cottage, Bath Beach, the day before he went to New York. He was accompanied by a cousin, Marcel Soriano, three letters were found on a table in his room, all of them sealed. One was to his cousin Marcel, who was asleep in the next room. A second was to Miss H. E. Rehn, Buena Vista cottage, Bath Beach, the third to Miss S. Odell, Tarrytown. It was said that the young man was desperately in love with a young woman in Tarrytown, presumably Miss Odell, to whom the letter was written, and that he was disconsolate over the prospect of a long absence from her at college.

WEEK'S RECORD FALLS BEHIND.

Holiday Cuts Iowa Production—Commercial Factors for August. R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: "A holiday reduced the volume of legitimate business, while speculative operations were seriously curtailed by the general closing of exchanges from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. In the movement of merchandise and in many manufacturing lines there has been effort to make up the loss by working overtime, but the week's record will fall behind those immediately preceding. Actual sales of many lines and stock products are recorded at material advances and the tone throughout is hardened by vigorous demand. Pleading of sample orders for opening footwear is of such character as to indicate a healthy market and some jobs are so anxious for early delivery that contracts are being closed now. Despite more activity in the market for cotton goods and placing of government contracts the staple shows no great strength. Although unsettled in tone little alteration occurred in the principal cereals. Trading was restricted and there was an apparent disinclination to assume an aggressive stance on either side of the market. Commercial failures during the month of August were 503 in number and \$2,465,800 in amount of liabilities. Compared with the same month last year the statement is most unsatisfactory, as failures were then only 735 in number and \$7,328,000 in amount."

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg 70-42	Boston 57-60
Philadelphia 67-47	Cincinnati 55-63
Brooklyn 67-44	Chicago 48-73
St. Louis 62-61	New York 44-76

Standings in the American League are as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago 75-40	Baltimore 58-57
Boston 67-47	Cleveland 55-63
Detroit 67-44	Philadelphia 51-69
St. Louis 62-61	New York 44-76

Sign Pact in Peking.

Assurances of peace with the world were given by the Chinese government at Peking Saturday when the protocol agreed upon by the European advisers and the ministers of the powers was formally signed by representatives of all the parties concerned.

Two Killed by a Train.

Henry Peltier and his wife, farmers, living just outside of Windsor, Ont., were struck by a fast Michigan Central train while driving into that city and instantly killed. Their carriage was ground to pieces.

Postoffice Robbed of \$15,000.

Thieves broke into the postoffice at Lansdowne, Pa., dynamited the safe and escaped with cash valued at \$15,000, leaving untouched \$6,000 worth which they overlooked. Not a clew on which the police can work was left behind.

Wounded White Fireman.

At Cass Lake, Minn., W. J. Murphy, proprietor of the Minneapolis Tribune, was dangerously injured by the premature explosion of his gun while hunting. The charge of shot entered his side under the right arm.

Gale Costs \$200,000.

Two hundred thousand dollars lost in lake ships stranded in the gale and fifty lives barely rescued by life-saving crews is the record on lower Lake Michigan and Lake Huron for Saturday night and Sunday.

Heavy Fire Loss in Denver.

In Denver, Colo., fire destroyed the buildings at 1825 to 1837 Market street. They were occupied by the Humphreys-Jones Mercantile Company, who sell paints and the Sauer Manufacturing Company, confectioners. Loss \$100,000.

Robbed of \$20,000 in Bill.

Five packages of \$100 bills, amounting to \$20,000, were stolen from a trunk in a cottage at Long Beach, a seaside resort twenty miles from Los Angeles, Cal. The money was the property of John Kempley, who came to Long Beach from Fort Dodge, Iowa, about five months ago.

Pitcher Fails to Beat Name.

Larkin Herron, pitcher for the baseball club of Arkansas City, Kan., fell dead while playing against the Joplin team. Physicians declare excitement and over-exertion brought on heavy failure.

Wins \$5,000, Robbed at Cards.

Charles Jones, who is said to be a California millionaire with headquarters at Sacramento, who won \$5,000 on the Futurity race, has reported to the New York police that he was robbed of his winnings through the medium of a card game by two men and one woman.

Fatal Men of Street Cars.

Two suburban electric cars, going in opposite directions, collided at a point one-half mile east of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and fourteen passengers and the crews of both cars were more or less hurt. A. H. Bradley, aged 70 years, of Cleveland, is thought to be fatally injured.

ALABAMA HAS A NEW CODE.

Constitution Adopted by His Majority.

By a vote of 132 to 12 the new constitution was adopted in the constitutional convention at Montgomery, Ala. Frank S. White of Jefferson was the only Democrat who voted against it. The new constitution makes radical changes from the old in nearly every article, and two distinct suffrage schemes are provided, disqualification for crime and voluntary preparation of a poll tax of \$1.50 being common to both prior to Jan. 1, 1903. All can register who have honorably served in some war, who are descended from soldiers who have so served or who have "good character" and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship. At present there are about 75,000 negro voters in Alabama who can read and write. The poll tax is purely voluntary and must be paid by Feb. 1 preceding the election. It is estimated that the new constitution will disqualify for crime, failure to pay poll tax and neglect to register so far in advance of election will reduce the whole body of negro voters to fewer than 30,000.

TRAMP TORTURED BY CROWD.

Strung Up Twice to Pole and Then

Edward M. Lingell, the tramp who attempted an attack on the 4-year-old daughter of Walter Perry, near Weeping Water, Neb., was twice strung up to a telegraph pole by irate citizens, made to confess his crime and then turned loose to leave the country. Lingell was forced at the point of a revolver to return to the former's home, for identification. Before the sheriff could be notified of the capture of Lingell fifty irate neighbors, headed by Perry, took to the cross arms of a telegraph pole, lowering him before he was seriously hurt. He was allowed to pray and send word to his mother, and was hauled up a second time. He was left suspended until almost unconscious, when he was again lowered. On further examination the crowd determined that Lingell was not right mentally, and, after making him take an oath to leave the country at once, the man was released without being turned over to the authorities.

SAYS APPENDIX HAS FUNCTION.

Denver Surgeon Attacks Theory of the

Dr. E. P. Hershey, known as the leading surgeon of Denver, stirred up the Interstate Medical Association with the positive statement that the appendix has a function to perform in spite of the reiterated statements of the world's wisest medical men that it is without use and may be removed with impunity. Dr. Hershey advanced the theory that the appendix has a secretory function, serving as a duct for the great intestines and that any interference with the organ brings about other forms of sickness and a multitude of disorders, including fatal constipation. These statements led to many passionate criticisms, the speakers all pleading against allowing such heterodox theories to cloud the mind of the association. Finally by resolution Dr. Hershey was instructed to conduct experiments, retain notes of his observations and report results a year hence.

SEIZES SMUGGLED JEWELS.

Treasury Agent Seizes Possession of

Valuable Diamonds in Chicago. J. J. Crowley, special agent of the Treasury Department at Chicago, has seized \$25,000 worth of diamonds which, it is said, were recently smuggled into this country from Europe by a woman, Chicagoan. The jewels are said to have been bought in Paris and worn by the members of the Chicagoan's family when they arrived in New York. One of the pieces was a \$15,000 necklace. The family's indiscretion in boasting of its achievement resulted in the discovery.

Illinois May Get Statue.

As the result of a disagreement between the donor and the Municipal Art Society of Cincinnati a life-size statue of Abraham Lincoln, intended for that city, is likely to be given to an Illinois town, in which the donor, whose name is kept secret, was born. Owing to a disagreement as to a site for the statue it has lain at the Pennsylvania depot since last December.

Fire at Emporia, Kansas.

Emporia, Kan., narrowly escaped destruction by fire. As it is, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sprague's shoe store, the Emporia Hotel, the city plant, and several residences and barns were destroyed. The total loss will foot up over \$60,000. The fire, it is alleged, was started by a spark from a switch engine.

Kills Girl and Shoots Himself.

In St. Louis George Kenelle, aged 22 years, shot and killed Bertha Richter, his 16-year-old sweetheart, and with the same revolver put a bullet into his own breast, which he probably fatally wounded. The reason of the girl to keep a promise to marry Kenelle is said to have caused the shooting.

Bank at Broken Bow Closed.

The Bank of Custer County, at Broken Bow, Neb., closed its doors on an order from Secretary Royce of the State banking board. In its last statement the bank showed resources of \$84,024, of which \$63,206 were loans and discounts. The deposits subject to check and demand certificates aggregate nearly \$60,000.

Accused of Triple Murder.

Fred Hardy, claiming to be a nephew of John Wamamaker, is about to be tried for murder at Unalakleet. Hardy is charged with murdering John and Florence Sullivan and P. J. Rooney on Unalakleet on Aug. 23.

Fatally Shot by Burglars.

Burglars forced an entrance into the home of Benjamin Dotterman, a wealthy farmer living three miles north of Kokomo, Ind. Dotterman was awakened, and a fight ensued, in which Dotterman was shot and mortally wounded.

Schwab's Concessions Rejected.

After a conference with mediators from the Civic Federation, President Schwab rejected the concessions offered by the Association to secure settlement of the big strike, but his terms were rejected.

Negro Is Shot and Cremated.

Bill Fournery, alias Bill H. H., a negro charged with assassinating Miss Wilson at Chestnut Grove, Ala., was shot and his body burned by a mob near the scene of his crime.

Columbia to Defend the Cup.

The yacht Columbia, champion of 1899, was chosen to race against the Shamrock II, in defense of the America's Cup.

Fifty Horses Are Poisoned.

Fifty horses belonging to McNabb & Smith, draymen, were poisoned in San Francisco. Fully one-half of the animals are dead.

Hit Blaze in Iowa Town.

The business portion of Dougherty, Iowa, burned Sunday night. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion

in the warehouse of Swallow's drug store.

When the fire spread to the hardware store and into the hotel, houses and gasoline the flying embers were thrown all over the town and nothing could be done to prevent the spread of the flames. The total loss reached \$41,000, with \$28,500 insurance.

AERONAUTS' STOKING FALL.

Thousands See a Man and Woman

Hurled from Balloon. The thousands at the Ohio Exposition at Columbus saw a thrilling sight the other afternoon, when the captive balloon collapsed while seventy-five feet in the air, sending the occupants, Miss Lucy Shields of Tarrytown and Harry Barker of North Lewisburg, tumbling over and toward the earth. Women fainted and men blanched as the falling couple descended. They crashed down through a tree and lodged in the heavy branches. Barker, who was not seriously injured, climbed to Miss Shields' assistance and held her in his arms until help arrived. Miss Shields suffers mainly from shock.

TAKES ACID AT DINNER PARTY.

Woman Reproved by Husband, Com-

mits Suicide Before Guests. The climax to a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Peters at their home in New York City came the other night, when Mrs. Peters walked to a sideboard, filled a liquor glass with carbolic acid, and, facing her guests, drained the glass. Her action was brought about by a reproach from her husband before the rest of the party, it is said. After she had drunk the poison and physicians had been called, Mrs. Peters, who was only 25 years old, begged the doctors to save her life. Everything possible was done, but she died several hours afterward.

NATURAL GAS BLOWUP CHURCH.

Men at Work in the Basement Burned

in Hot Blast. The Christian church, four years ago at a cost of \$20,000, was almost completely wrecked by an explosion of natural gas. Plumbers were putting a meter in the basement of the edifice when the gas ignited from a defective installation that followed shook the entire city. Dorcas Granger and Frank Shanahan, who were placing the meter in position, were burned in a horrible manner about the face, hands and arms.

Trains Stopped by Suicide.

George A. Kent, the telegraph operator of the West Shore Railway at Palmyra, N. Y., killed himself in the depot. For several hours the train dispatcher at Rochester called Palmyra, but he was unable to get a reply. His orders piled up thick and fast and a dozen trains were held up at different points along the line waiting for the tied-up orders.

Hay Offers to Mediate.

The State Department makes formal announcement that Secretary Hay has taken a tender of the good offices of the United States to the Colombian and Venezuelan governments to bring about a peaceful issue of the misunderstanding between these neighboring republics.

Big Fire at Jefferson, Wis.

The plant, offices and paint shop of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company burned at Jefferson, Wis. The loss to the manufacturing company is estimated at \$75,000, loss to the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company is \$5,000. Seventy-five people are out of work as a consequence of the fire.

Family Grudge Ends in Murder.

Albert Morris of Novata, I. T., was shot and killed on the street at Coffeyville, Kan., by his brother, John Morris, also from Indian Territory. The murder was the result of an old family grudge.

Woman Murderer's Slain.

The body of Sarah Waldron, 50 years old, was found near the old fort at City Point, Me. The woman apparently had been strangled to death and there were indications that the body had been dragged to the spot where it lay.

School to Aid a Faith.

A Christian Science school for the purpose of propagating the tenets of that belief is to be established in St. Louis. The corner stone of the principal building was laid Friday with Christian Science ceremonies.

Pencemaker Shot Dead.

While acting as peacekeeper between two mountaineers who had quarreled over a piece of land in the Adirondacks, Young, aged 20, of Stoneham, Me., was instantly killed. He was shot by Sam Loias.

Explosion Causes Fatal Fire.

The destruction of the Hotel McKee, a frame structure in the East End, at Pittsburg, resulted in the loss of one life, injuries to four others and the narrow escape of many more. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Strike Oil in Oklahoma.

At Granite, Ok., a gusher of oil was struck at a depth of 300 feet. The flow is very heavy and has created great excitement.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$6.00; hog, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, new, \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

\$6.00; hog, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.60; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.25; hog,

\$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hog,

\$3.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.15; hog,

\$3.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to

\$3.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, \$5.70.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern,

67c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 60c; pork, mess, \$11.32.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers,

\$3.00 to \$5.25; hog, fair to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.80; hog,

\$3.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 40c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, west, 15c to 16c.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY

CONDENSED.

Grand Haven Mourns for Hon. Dwight

Cutter—Polson Case at Bay City—Benton Harbor Man's Faith Poorly

Required—Lightning's Queer Work.

Grand Haven Has Lost Its Best Known

and Wealthiest Resident by the Death of Hon. Dwight Cutter. For several years Mr. Cutter had been an invalid, and for a few weeks past he had gradually Bright's disease being his ailment. The entire city mourns Mr. Cutter's death, as he was for over half a century identified with the business interests of the town, of which he was four times Mayor. His acts of charity were numerous, and many a struggling business man was helped and on the whole a San Jose Center, Massachusetts in 1830, and came to Grand Haven in 1848. Starting as a clerk he gradually worked up in the lumber business, finally becoming a partner in the Cutter & Savidge Lumber Co., which was for years the leading lumbering concern of western Michigan.

The business men of Grand Haven raised

\$1,050 to lay a piece of planks road that village and a good farming country tributary to them.

Fire destroyed the sawmills of the

Armstrong-Thielman Lumber Company at Hancock. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, only partly insured.

The rumors of a combining of the Saginaw

Valley coal mines is denied by Robert M. Randall, manager of the Pere Marquette and Saginaw coal companies.

Republic is said to be the darkest town

of its size in the upper peninsula. There is not a street light of any kind anywhere in town, even in the business section.

Oliver Devere, aged 27, and Thomas

Cameron, 25, were drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat near Galumet. The rowers were on an excursion from Lake Linden.

Imley City men have evidently "got

em" very badly. Several claim to have killed rattlesnakes measuring up to seven feet in length and with as many as twenty-four rattles.

The last rail of the single track for

the electric railroad between Grand Rapids and Holland was spiked down on Saturday, and a car made a round trip over the line for the first time.

Muskegon County farmers thought they

were going to have a big crop of apples this fall, but the fruit is turning badly and at the present rate there will not be enough of a crop for home consumption.

Miss Genevieve Goodell, a young lady

of 18 years, walked off of the Stephenson dock at Escanaba, while she was sound asleep. She was rescued by members of a colored baseball team who heard her fall into the water.

Wellington Heimbough was run over

by a threshing engine in Elkhart township. The engine cut away from a side hill, and ran him down. Heimbough's home was in Vicksburg.

For the first time in the history of Ber-

rien County an arrest has been made for violation of the peach-yellow law. The respondent was E. Storer, who pleaded guilty to selling several loads of diseased peaches to Indiana people.

A large timber deal has been consum-

mated by which the Worcester and Muskegon Company, a new corporation, buys 30,000 acres of timber land of the Nester & Sullivan estate near Muskegon, for \$200,000. C. H. Worcester of Chicago is at the head of the new corporation.

C. Berdan is an Alger County farmer

who is raising good crops. He is located at Antrim. He has 6,000 cabbage plants, all finely advanced, and he will harvest 400 bushels of potatoes. A number of other farmers have equally attractive crops in Mr. Berdan's neighborhood.

The new paper company, which was

organized at Kalamazoo a few days ago, may not locate its mills in the celery city after all. Vicksburg business men are working hard to secure the mills for their village, and have offered some good inducements which may result in landing the prize.

Because Mrs. Henry Dignam of Ypsil-

anti stood up in a boat, her whole family had a narrow escape from drowning. They had a baby carriage on board and when Mrs. Dignam stood up to put it on the dock the boat capsized. Her life and the baby were saved by Mr. Dignam, who is a good swimmer.

The village council at Newberry has

been dejected over the question of an electric light and water supply. In that time there has been no public business transacted because of the inability to secure a quorum, the members of one faction refusing to attend any meetings.

The crop of seed peas which Charlevoix

farmers contracted to raise for a big seed house has turned out pretty much of a failure. The average yield is about two bushels of peas for one of seed used, whereas it ought to be about five for one.

One man brought in to the company's

store at Charlevoix the bags in which his seed had been sent to him, and explained their emptiness by stating that he had not been able to harvest a single bushel.

There are lively days for farmers when

the Michigan Central road has for some time past been losing numerous small amounts through the tramps' petty thievery, and has at last inaugurated a campaign to drive them off. Several detectives are at work and they are hauling all the offenders they can get hold of.

As cash is not a common commodity with

the tramps of the road it is usually a case of thirty days in the county jail.

A West Branch school teacher while

in attendance at the Pan-American laid down her pocketbook to brush the dust from her dress, and when she went to pick it up again it was missing and she had to borrow money to come home.

At Allegan incendiaries attempted to

fire the furniture buildings of Barker & Co., and the large lumber yard of Sherwood & Griswold. In both cases the fires were discovered and put out before a great deal of damage was done. Rags saturated with kerosene were found placed under the buildings so that they would be sure to burn rapidly.

While attempting to drive across the

Michigan Central track at Galesburg, Jas. Macomber of Battle Creek was struck by the first train coming east and instantly killed, the horse sharing his fate and the buggy being reduced to kindling wood.

Allison's street fair has been declared

off. A large cold storage plant will be built at Cheboygan at once.

R. C. Bruen has been appointed postmaster at Bonney, vice H. H. Warner, resigned.

A co-operative store for the sale of

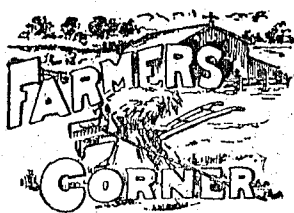
general merchandise will soon be opened in Galesburg.

A military company is to be organized

at Northville Tuesday, about fifty names having already been secured.

Kalamazoo celery growers will form a

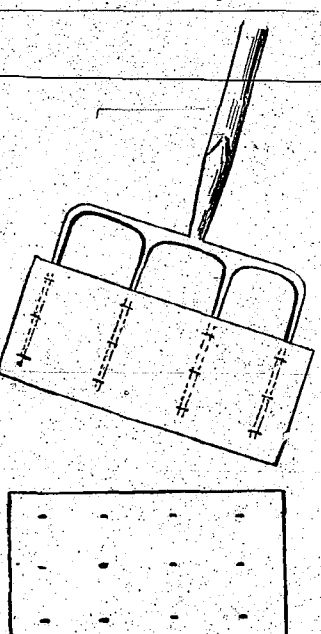
combination in order to market their product at better advantage to themselves.



Poor Work in Shredding.
Considerable complaint has been made against the corn shredder because the shredded material, especially the coarser parts of the corn stalk were not properly cut to pieces. Pieces of stalk from six to ten inches long formed the greater part of the waste that accumulated in the mangers. Much of this material, if reduced to fineness, would be eaten by stock, and a great deal of actual feed could be saved. However, it is true that a portion of the stalk can hardly be reduced by the shredder and cutter head sufficiently to be eaten by animals. A grinding process that crushes as well as cuts is necessary to do this. But the common shredder may be made to do much better work than it has done the past season.

Where the shredder has started fresh with sharp, keen knives, firmly set, the shredded material was made a great deal finer than after the machine has been used for a considerable length of time without the knives being sharpened. Shredder owners are doing great injury by allowing such careless work. Instances are known where the knives of the shredder have not been looked after during the entire season's work. Such poorly cut up fodder brings the shredder into disrepute, and the detractors that have been imposed upon will likely have very little fodder shredded the coming season because the machine did not increase the value of the fodder.—Indianapolis News.

Barn Floor Scraper.
The stable scraper is a very handy tool to keep in the barn, and can be easily and inexpensively made. The foundation is an inch board, five inches wide and about eight inches longer than the width of an ordinary four-tined



Scraper for Barn Floor.
fork. Quarter-inch holes are bored in the edge of the board the same distance apart that the tines are on the fork. These holes should be about three inches deep, and pass out of the board on the side. The lower edge of the board is beveled behind, which forms a good scraping edge.

The Corn Binder.
Saving the corn fodder has become a most important operation on most of the farms. The drought has cut short the oats and hay crop, and the deficiency in coarse fodders must be supplied from the corn fields. The silo has proved to be of great value in converting the green fodder into ensilage. It is not only the most economical method of handling the crop, but gives the best food, not for dairy animals only, but for the production of beef. The making of ensilage is not generally practiced throughout the country. The stover is put up as dry fodder, and is so fed. Corn-cutting has become so general that it is often difficult to obtain help for harvesting the crop, either for the silo or in the dry state. The improvements made in the corn binder have made it a practical and valuable implement for cutting the fodder. The binder not only hastens the work of cutting the forage, but by tying it into bundles the material is much more easily handled when put on wagons or when placed in the shock. The feeding into the shredder is more regular where the fodder has been given to it in bunches of equal size.

Crop-Bound Poultry.
There is more or less trouble with crop-bound fowls in the summer, and during this season it is due nearly always to the bird having got some improper substance in its crop. If the bird is a valuable one and worth treating the best plan is to take her between one's knees with a cup of sweet scented milk in hand and gently force some of the milk down the throat, at the same time working the crop gently back and forth with the fingers. After giving a few spoonfuls of the milk then give a dose of Rochelle salts in a little milk. If this does not bring relief, go back to the first treatment, which will be more effective after the use of salts, and will relieve the trouble in the majority of cases. The difficulty may have been caused by eating too much grain or gravel, or eating considerable mud when picking up corn or other grain thrown to the hen. After feeding the fowl as indicated she should be fed bread moistened in milk for a day or two and kept in a clean coop, where she can get no food except that given her.

Biennial Plants Seeding First Year.
We have occasionally been called upon to tell our neighbors why some of their plants that are not supposed to produce seed until they have been re-seeded in the ground after they have gone to seed the first season. They are roots, and we have seen it happen in

beets, carrots and celery, probably more often in the latter than in the others. In every case where we have had an opportunity to examine the plants that thus seeded prematurely we have found that some cause had checked the growth in the early part of the season, and when it began a new growth it began as if in its second year to develop the seed stalk instead of perfecting the root. Celery set in the ground too early, or allowed to be chilled in the hotbed where started, does this very frequently, but we have seen beets and carrots do so when examined late frost went over them after they were well up, and we think parsnips are liable to do so. But we have found beets and carrots doing so when examination showed that they had been injured by having been touched with the hoe or weeder, or possibly injured by worms or other insects. There is no remedy but to pull up and destroy the plant. Seed produced on such a plant is valueless for sowing another season.—American Cultivator.

Robbing Farms and Families.
The American Sheep Breeder says that it is quite possible that an ounce of mixed food, such as corn and oats ground together, with an equal quantity of wheat middlings or bran, will add an ounce or more to the weight of lambs after they are four weeks old. If given daily in addition to other proper food, and as they grow older this amount may be increased, with nearly a corresponding increase in weight gained. To exchange a pound of grain, costing about one cent, for a pound of lamb worth fifteen cents, seems to be a trade that almost any farmer would be willing to make, but we have seen those who boasted that they never bought any grain. They did not raise lambs or chickens, sold but little and bought less, and saved money, but we would not have accepted their farms and the money they had accumulated and agreed to make the farm as good as it was when they received it. Such farmers are usually robbers, robbing the land of its fertility, robbing their families of the comforts of life, and their children of the pleasures of youth and nearly all that is desirable in life, unless the children forsake the farm and establish a home where they can earn more, expend more and enjoy more of life.—New England Homestead.

Value of Forage Crops.
Dry pastures and hot weather bring little terror to the farmer who has planted liberally of such crops as will give forage in midsummer. The early sweet corn is in condition to feed and the sorghum is coming into head. With these crops to supplement the pastures, the live stock will receive little check in the production of meat and milk from lack of food during the hot weather. If stock is compelled to hunt for a living all day in weed fields with little grass, a loss may be expected, one that will be difficult and expensive to make good later on. The hogs and sheep, as well as the cows, will appreciate an extra ration during the warm days. While the stock is running on pasture, if shade, food and water are together, noon is an excellent time to do this special feeding. At this time of day the animals will be in the shade near their watering place, and extra feed may then be given without disturbing them in the cool morning and evening when they enjoy feeding on the grass. A check in growth, whether in summer or winter, is always an actual loss to the owner.—Exchange.

The Happy Truck Farmer.
Truck farming differs from the growing of ordinary field crops in that not so much land is needed for this work; hence the location of the home can be found in the suburbs of towns and cities, where both the advantages of city and rural life can be enjoyed. This is my ideal home. A man upon such a truck farm is a king, surrounded by the best influences of earth, away from the temptations and excitement of the city and close enough to take advantage of its schools, churches, water, lights, etc. He is in touch with the great pulsating heart of nature, her invigorating atmosphere, her balmy sunshine, pure water, the song of the birds, the hum of the bees and the aroma of the flowers. What more enticing surroundings could a man need to lead a pure and happy life, which is the ultimate object and aim of human ambition when shrouded from its elements?—Farm and Ranch.

Shall Farmers Feed Wheat?
If there should be very large crops of wheat and comparatively small crops of corn, the old question as to the advisability of feeding wheat to stock will come to the front again. No one will question the value of wheat as a food for poultry, but as a food for cattle, to the exclusion of other grains, it ought not to be considered. The value of wheat as stock food lies in the quantity of protein it contains. At the prices which have ranged for wheat for several years, it has been cheaper to sell the wheat and buy bran to feed with the corn raised on the farm, but if wheat is likely to be low in price, then it would seem good policy to feed it around in equal quantities with corn.

Native Apple Trees.
Among old-time fruit-growers there exists an opinion that by driving nails in apple trees certain diseases and attacks by insects are avoided. The only possible good that could come from driving a nail into a tree would be that which might come from the rust which would accumulate on the nail, and it is only sensible to suppose that this rust would be of no value anywhere, except in its immediate vicinity. It is a well-known fact that rust has no effect, good or otherwise, on the sap of a tree, and as for the rust in any way destroying or preventing insect life, it is not so.

Salt Valuable on Barley.
Common salt, which has long had a reputation with many farmers for its value as a fertilizer for barley, while others disbelieved in its efficacy, has been shown at the Canadian experiment farms to be a most valuable agent for producing an increased crop of that grain, while it is of much less use when applied to crops of spring wheat or oats. Land plaster or gypsum has also proved to be of some value as a fertilizer for barley, while of very little service for wheat or oats.

SKIRTS WILL CLING.

SUCH IS FASHION'S DECREE FOR THIS WINTER.

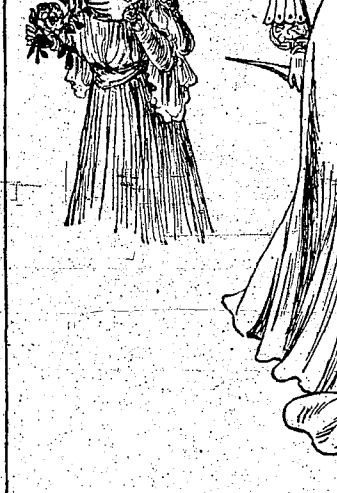
Great Elaboration of Trimming Is Permissible—Velvet to Be More Generally Used than for Many Seasons—Some Other New Trimmings.

New York correspondence.



SKIRTS for winter are to cling, and are to bear off as much trimming as their owners wish. The range, in the latter point, is from the clinging, plainness displayed by harassed heroines in the third acts of melodramas to amounts of embellishment that quite equal anything done last summer.

Skirts that cling are enforced especially for jacket suits, and for the new, camel's hair and smooth cloths. The Spanish blouse still holds its own, and to match the goods, or of a shade darker. In fact, this is to be a velvet season from the looks of fall costumes. The jackets are made double breasted or in box effect, and are strapped or piped with velvet bands. Not only will velvet appear on many dresses, but it will be used in quantities the like of which has not been indulged recently. In hats it will appear as conspicuous knots of it will appear almost anywhere on dresses, and many



CONTRASTED DEGREES OF TRIMMING.

handsome skirts are lavishly stitched and banded with it, the bodies matching in large degree. Dresden and oriental effects in velvet are very beautiful and will be used mainly for fronts and bodice trimmings.

A few other new trimmings appear. A line of embroidery between two bands of inset lace is a favorite trimming on light gown and sashes or scarfs of soft silk mousseline and silk are exquisitely combined. Crested embellishments are on the vogue, especially the floral designs so stylish in spring and summer. Velvet in lowered patterns will be used for applique trimming in place of the cretons. This will be seen on handsome light-colored, broadcloths, and evening gowns. A cretome trimming in a real Dutch blue shade is seen, looks very handsome on delicate colored cloths, and will be counted as highly desirable. So will some other variations on this general kind of trimming.

Braids are narrower, much of the half-inch widths being seen in model dresses. When greater widths are desired they usually are attained by laying side by side several of the narrower braids. Much of this wide braiding is applied in vertical lines, and there is very little of working out designs with it. A black and gold braid was used in the gown the artist puts beside today's initial. The gown's material was tan broadcloth, and the other trimmings were tan panne velvet for revers, collar and belt, and tucked white satin for the yoke. Cretone velvet trimmed the dress shown in two-thirds length in the next picture, lace medallions and yoke collar and ruffles of cream satin also decorating its pale



A WRAP AND RIVAL COLOR COMBINATIONS.

gray cashmere. Probably the long-on-thinest stylishness of grays is due to the fact that there is a great variety of suitable trimmings for them, bright colors among the showing. Apparently there will be less of untrimmed gray than has been seen in several seasons. By the way, the most effective of these trimmings are those composed of contrasting shades of ribbon.

tucked or pleated. The middle second lines of illustration of this practice. The remaining dress was old rose ladies' cloth, hands of Dresden silk striped with black and finished with white silk rosettes trimming it.

This will surely be a season for long, loose coats and wraps. If the tight fitting jacket is preferred, the double breasted and box effect cut coming in front will be the force. Some of these coats are finished with straps of velvet or stitched, while others are severely plain. All the coats are fastened with handsome buttons. The black velvet coat is again appearing, and is made in the raglan model or in Louis XV. style, finished with stitched bands of black tulle or corded with fine black silk braid. Louis XV. coats have fronts of handsome Dresden silk finished with cream or ivory white lace. A deal of fine lace is put on wraps, too, as the one shown in the next picture indicates. This handsome garment was white cloth appliqued with cream lace and embroidered in fine gilt thread. It had a hood cape of white chiffon, a high collar of cream lace and a chiffon ruffle applied with the lace. This wrap was not a white richer than are many such, for the coming winter is to be one of fine shades.

Black and white will be a stylish combination this fall and winter as it has been for the past two seasons, but black and pale blue will divide favor with it. Gowns of handsome black lace or spangled tulle show some trace of blue either in panne velvet or satin outlined with white or cream lace. Sometimes the gown is black and white, the buttons, ribbons and turquoises, in order to get the blue in even to a slight extent. The second dress of to-day's concluding picture was a black and blue representative. Of robbins egg blue pan's veiling, its trimming was black chintilly outlined with black lace leading run with bright green velvet. The remaining gown was a white and black-white India silk and black lace applique.

Shaded silks are reappearing and prom-

ised to be extensively used for costumes and separate waists. Many of them are very beautiful, the flowered and striped silks wondrous in coloring, all having the shimmering, satiny appearance. They are of a little heavier weave than last season and are said not to crack. It is to be hoped that this is reliable, as most tullestas so far have cracked and split when worn a little.

FASHION NOTES.
Black, plum-colored, amethyst and golden brown velvets will be popular for autumn and winter dress trimmings and millinery. Royal blue is the popular fabric of the Paris modiste. It is a rich, glossy linen, almost as soft as crepe de chine, and appears in delicate shades.

The new shoe has pointed toes, much to the relief of many who have never been able to appreciate the greatly talked about comfort of the mannish shape. A pretty hat for late summer wear is the large lavender straw with only a big bunch of crushed panics at one side. Other stylish hats with Gainsborough crowns, are trimmed with black plumes lying flat at one side.

The most attractive gowns that one sees at present are designed to be worn at garden parties and various forms of outdoor fetes. There are the painted gauzes, the royal linens and organdies, beautiful in their texture and designs.

The popular boudoir gown is the Kl-mona; made entirely of lace and ribbon or insertion, and tucked stripes of the material which is usually silk mull, sheer

There are no non-protected industries, least of all the railroad business. All industries are interdependent; all depend for their prosperity on a protective tariff.

Our Merchant Marine.
We are accustomed to hearing it said that the United States has lost its old position as a great shipping nation, and the flag of its merchant marine, once conspicuous in every port, has almost disappeared from the seas. This is one of those half truths which deceive more than complete truths. It is true that our ocean commerce is carried on foreign bottoms, but it is not true that the American shipping interest is dead.

The Marine Review, in its annual review of shipping interests just issued, says: "The present generation of shipbuilders have never enjoyed a season of such activity. To equal it one must go back to the clipper days of 1854 and 1855, before iron began to supplant wood in the construction of vessels, and when the American shipyards, thanks to the plentifulness of constructive material, were great hives of industry. When iron was found to be more serviceable than wood the shipbuilding industry in the United States lagged because iron was scarce. The advance of the United States in recent years, however, as a steel-making nation has through force of circumstances, revived shipbuilding. The coast shipyards are crowded with passenger and freight steamers, building for the coastwise trade. A considerable business is also being done in steel sailing vessels."

It says also that "the year has been one of unexampled activity with the shipbuilders on the great lakes, and they already have in hand enough orders to insure continued work for nearly all the plants' another year." The fleet of the great lakes has come into existence since the old clipper days, and the lake tonnage alone probably far exceeds the total tonnage of all American merchant marine in the famous fleet.

THE FARMER AND PROTECTION.

He Is Best Off With a Near-by Market for His Products.

It is the stock argument of the free traders that protection is of all things harmful to the interests of the farmer. They grudgingly concede that the manufacturing industries thrive under protection, but they point to the trusts as the legitimate result of the protective policy, unwilling or unable to see that the relation of protection to the trusts is simply this: Protection allows American industries to exist. The trusts, so far as they are hostile to the general good, are abuses of this condition, not its legitimate or intended effect. The remedy for any evil caused by the trusts is not free trade, but regulation. Under free trade there possibly would not be any trusts. There wouldn't be much business of any kind.

Amputation of everybody's legs is not the most sensible remedy for the habit of kicking people. Legs can be regulated without being taken off and especially without depriving the innocent of something to stand on.

The free traders have always contended that the farmers didn't need any thing to stand on, and lots of farmers honestly believe they would be better off without protection. What do they think of Germany's agrarian tariff, designed to protect the German farmer by the imposition of heavy duties? If protection helps the German farmer, why not the American? Of course, the protection afforded is different in kind, but the same in effect. This country doesn't import farm products and Germany does. The American farmer is not in need of protection, except in isolated cases from neighboring countries, from competition in his own products. But when the workmanman has no wages he has no flour and meat and vegetables, and that's what the farmer has to sell, and he doesn't want to depend too much upon the foreign market for his sales.

The peculiar speciousness of the free trade argument lies in its appeal to class argument. The prosperity of each class depends upon that of all. Wheat at \$2 and corn at 75 cents on the other side of the globe may appear an ideal condition from the farmer's view. But it is much better to have \$1 wheat and 50-cent corn with money in the pocket of the American consumer to buy it.—Kansas City Journal.

The "Non-Protected" Railroad.
Over 5,000,000 persons, or nearly 6 per cent of our entire population, are dependent on the steam railroads of the country for a livelihood. This is what the Free-Trade Trust would call a "non-protected industry." And yet what industry is there that is so quickly and so largely affected by the tariff as the railroad business? The following table showing a comparison between the conditions for the years ending June 30, 1890, and 1900, proves this fact beyond question:

	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1890.
Total miles of track.....	100,000	18,000
Locomotives in service.....	17,000	2,500
Cars in service.....	1,450,000	1,200,000
Employees.....	1,017,000	220,000
Wages paid.....	\$577,264,541	\$408,824,681
Stock paying dividends.....	24,341	20,835
Passengers carried.....	576,805,230	511,727,737
Tons of freight.....	1,101,680,238	705,891,825
Aver. passenger rate, cts.....	2.003	2.071
Aver. freight rate, cts.....	0.720	0.800
Surplus after div.....	\$87,037,033	\$1,594,169

These are significant figures. Nearly 200,000 more employees, \$11,000,000 more wages, 65,000,000 more passengers, 434,000,000 tons more freight, and yet both passenger and freight rates have been reduced, and at the end of the fiscal year 1900 there was a surplus of \$87,000,000, against a surplus of \$1,500,000 in 1890. The figures for 1901 will not be compiled for some months, but it is known that they will most materially increase the figures of 1900. Railroad business was at a low ebb in 1895 and 1896. But the increased business of the country made possible by the Dingley law has taxed the railroads in every part of the country to their utmost capacity. "Non-protected," indeed! Why, it is the greatest single beneficiary of protection in the country.

And note how the increased railroad business reverts right back to other industries. There comes an increased demand for rails and ties and locomotives and cars and \$100,000,000 more annually in wages. Think of the food and clothing and luxuries that sum will buy every year. Think of the education it will pay for, of the homes it will help build.

There are no non-protected industries, least of all the railroad business. All industries are interdependent; all depend for their prosperity on a protective tariff.

Like "American System."
The inconsiderate Porto Ricans continue to make it unpleasant for the distinguished statesmen and prophets who composed the Kansas City platform. Instead of contenting themselves with the absolute free-trade with the United States for which they were held to be plining, they are now demanding a special tariff duty in their favor against the coffee now coming free into the island from Brazil and the United States.—New York Tribune.

Shall We Change Places?
The domestic exports and imports of the United Kingdom for 1901 as compared with the United States for the same fiscal years were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
United Kingdom.....	\$1,301,210,000	\$2,682,041,121
United States.....	1,400,453,800	\$2,073,016

Do the free-traders want us to change places with Great Britain?

New Steel Plant.
A new steel plant, to employ 1,500 men, is to be built at New Castle, Pa., with a capitalization of \$2,500,000, to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. This goes to help prove that the "great trusts" under protection engender competition, which benefits consumers and workers alike.

Consistency!
The man who was "cuckoo" that the plate could never be made in this country is now urging the reduction of duty to cripple the metal manufacturers. If putting on the duty would not protect, how can removing it have any effect? Answer.

We Have the Coin.
European financiers have discovered to their chagrin that they can no longer make financial crises at will in the United States. And there are other discoveries coming to them.—Chatham (N. Y.) Republican.

American ocean commerce has been driven from the seas by the subsidized lines of Europe and will not revive until our Government adopts a like policy. But nevertheless the American shipping interest is great and growing.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Faint Frauds.
The commendation which Republican agitators for tariff tinkering are receiving from Democrats and free-traders may be thought to make up in some measure for the censure of the great body of Republicans and protectionists. When a man is wrong it is always comforting to know that somebody thinks he is right. But, as a matter of fact, the Republican revisionaries are not called upon to blush hard and red. They are really rated not very highly by the free-traders and are not considered of much importance. The Democratic view of their value as political assets is expressed by the Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader as follows:

"Not all of the Republican opponents of the trust tariff have the moral courage to face the music without flinching, and hence their strictures on the Democrats, who are not to be blamed for enjoying the fun. The fact is, however, that 'Dingleyism' will not be undone without Democratic aid, and it is quite as likely that the job will have to be turned over entirely to Democratic hands. The Republican advocates of a new tariff deal mean well, and they are much to be commended, but the purpose they have in view will not be accomplished until the Democrats are in power in Washington."

Good Little Boys are the Revisionaries.
They serve a useful purpose in "shooting" the geese for the bigger boys to pluck, but they shall have no hand in the plucking and no share of the feathers.

That European Combine.
The European continental tariff combine against the United States appears to be in need of a few rivets. Hardly are its principles enunciated in the speeches of the revisionaries who have built it up with the slender materials of a pipe dream before Germany comes along with a menace against her imaginary partners. True, the agrarians' tariff does hit the United States, but it is aimed at Russia and Austria also, and Austria was the originator of the combine idea.

The productive capacity of all Europe is not sufficient to provide for a general distribution of food staples throughout the area of the proposed combine without the help of the United States. England, of course, is out of the question, and the common dependence upon American supplies may be indicated by our sales for eleven months, which on two leading articles ran as follows: Corn—United Kingdom, 70,418,377 bushels; France, 4,458,029 bushels; Germany, 33,044,544 bushels; other Europe, 38,145,478 bushels. Wheat—United Kingdom, 71,531,892 bushels; France, 1,006,611 bushels; Germany, 8,825,419 bushels; other Europe, 27,000,332 bushels.—Bangor (Me.) News.



Worse than Idle Gossip.
The talk about European nations uniting in a tariff war on the United States is funny enough in view of their own relations on the tariff question. The Russian government has semi-officially informed Germany that the proposed new German tariff, if carried into effect, will result in Russian reprisals. The Austrian government, through its prime minister, has made a similar statement. Harmony on the tariff question has not existed in Europe in the memory of man. The talk about a union against the United States is worse than idle gossip.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 16.

Genesis 32: 1-32. Memory verses, 24-28.

Jacob a Prince with God.
Golden Text—Men ought always to pray, and not to faint.—Luke 18:1.
Modern Jews take pride in their racial shrewdness in getting the better of a bargain, and point to their ancestor Jacob as a shining specimen of this fine art. The supplanter certainly may have a match for a time, however, when he came to deal with that racially old pagan, his uncle Laban. If Laban had not had those two daughters Jacob would have saved a good deal of time and made a good deal of money earlier in life. The whole story how he finally outwitted the greedy old cattle king and got away on his journey homeward is the best story of oriental narrative, with a touch of humor inherent in the events themselves.

It happens not to be a story altogether adapted to children. The twenty years of service that Jacob performed for his two wives, however, and the dream-stories that led up to them, are adapted to all students. Let the teacher tell of Jacob's journey after he left Bethel, the place where the dream across the northern edge of the Syrian desert ("the land of the children of the east," Gen. 29:1) to the upper Euphrates, the western boundary of Paddan-Aram or Mesopotamia, where Laban still lived. Jacob saw a well one day with flocks gathered about it, and the shepherds of Laban waiting to water their sheep. As he stood there Rachel came up with her flock, and Jacob, with more than casually gallantry, watered her sheep for her. When the handsome stranger, "kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept," the young lady ran off, no doubt somewhat embarrassed as well as pleased at the arrival of her kinsman. To tell her father, she thought, was a welcome, was "diffuse in its heartiness," but after a month's hospitality he saw the chance of adding a valuable man to his staff, and proposed a labor contract. Here Jacob made his mistake. He trusted his uncle because he thought him a man of honor. Seven years he promised to serve in exchange for compensation for his daughter Rachel. When the seven years were over, Laban pretended to be ready to carry out his part of the contract. But he was one of those parents who will do almost anything to get an unmarried daughter off their hands before it is too late. So he put Leah in Rachel's place and the fraud was not discovered until the next morning. He was a pretty angel! In the days of matrimony, however, it was hardly so easy a trick as it might be to-day. Jacob simply had to accept the situation and work another weary seven years for Rachel. He was allowed to marry her, however, at once—a week after the other marriage.

Jacob Escapes.
During Jacob's sojourn at Haran the record tells us chiefly of the evil results of Jacob's polygamy—the quarrels of his wives—and the births of eleven of his children, together with Jacob's acquisition of wealth during the last six years by his knowledge of animal physiology. Then the time came when the father-in-law got too "cranky" to be endured, and Jacob and his wife decided to leave and to return to the land of their fathers. When Laban was off shearing sheep they started off. Rachel—half pagan still, though she had a Jehovah worshiping husband—stole her father's "teraphim," his religious objects, idols, hoping to gain some additional advantage thereby—unless she did it out of mere spite.

Laban pursued the fleeing caravan across the desert, and finally overtook it in the highlands of Gilead, east of Jordan, within sight of Jacob's old haunts. There occurred the dramatic search of the camp for the precious teraphim, which Rachel concealed with truly feminine ingenuity. Then Jacob's wrath broke forth and he gave his blistering father-in-law such a tongue-lashing that he never again dared to show his head. This is one of the earliest protests on record of the laboring man against the exactions and oppressions of the employing class. It must have scared Laban, for we can hardly discern anything more sincere than diplomatic conciliation in his proposition of a covenant.

The Mizpah Covenant.
So they made their covenant after the fashions of the time—brought a stone-heap or cairn, ate a meal at its foot, and named it "heap of witness" and "watch-tower" (Mizpah, each in its own language. Laban in Aramaic; Jacob in Hebrew). Laban, bent on protecting himself against future aggressions of his pugnacious son-in-law, now becoming a formidable antagonist after many years of servitude and hardihood, explained more fully the import of the compact. It is Mizpah, said he, meaning "Jehovah watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." This threat has been, curiously enough, chosen as a benediction, a farewell motto, for Christian people. One could scarcely find a more fitting benediction for servants. Laban goes away with his threat. If Jacob shall do any harm to his wives, Laban's daughters, then Jacob's God will punish him for it—"God is witness between me and thee." It is a threat coupled with an oath; not a loving farewell of brothers in the Lord, unless we throw away all our interpretation of human character and assume that this old pagan, his uncle, the old pagan, fresh from hunting, high and low for his little brass coins, has all of a sudden repented, forsaken his idols, forsaken his craftiness, forsaken his anger, his suspicion, his greed, and become a humble follower of Jehovah and a loving elder brother of the much-wronged Jacob.

Winning Through Defeat.
It was at this point when Jacob had withdrawn from his caravan to fight out his inner struggle alone, that the great crisis of his life came. Many years before he had seen a celestial vision, and it had cheered and helped him. Doubtless all the long years at Haran were brightened by it. But still his life was not thoroughly surrendered to God. Still he was self-seeking and self-centered. God must teach him once for all his own littleness, his need of utter reliance upon the Almighty and such faith as his fathers had learned in their quieter and less turbulent lives. So he struggled there by the water-side with some mysterious antagonist that attacked him. We miss the point utterly if we spend time inquiring into the exact details, especially the extent of literalness or figurativeness in the story. It was evidently a physical struggle, but it was something far more. The real fight was an inner fight. The old Jacob strove hard and long for the upper hand, but God and the new Jacob resisted to the end, and conquered at last. Not without the seal of honorable victory did the inner conflict end. It was a night contest. He remembered it over and over, because he "halted upon his thigh." But he remembered also that he had seen God, and called the place "Face of God," Pn-el.

Next Lesson.
The operation "Lesson." Prov. 23:22-24.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 12, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

The "Avalanche" wants a new "Devil." Who wants the place?

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

R. P. Forbes and family are enjoying a visit from his sister.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Fritz Groutet has changed his work from the store to the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampke, of Frederic, were in town over Sunday.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

J. W. Sorenson has greatly improved his block by a new front and fresh paint.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose McClain, Tuesday, September 10th, a son.

Mrs. A. J. Rose started for Clyde, N. Y., Tuesday. Mrs. Kittie Evans met her enroute, at Detroit.

Chicken Pie Supper, Monday, Sept. 16th, from 5 to 8 p. m., given by the Rebecca Lodge, at W. R. C. hall.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

A few choice Brothers now in readiness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. Phil. Masters will move to Detroit, U. P., this week, to join her husband.

Miss Althea McIntyre returned to her school in Roscommon, last Monday, after a pleasant vacation.

The Grayling Dowel Factory is running regularly, and will add considerably to the weekly pay roll of the town.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

There will be no service at the M. E. Church, next Sunday. Epworth League, and Sunday School at the usual hour.

Marriage License issued September 9th, 1901, Elmer H. Trumley, 23, of Grayling, and Anna E. Tracy, of Charlotte, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright started for a two weeks trip east, last Monday. Of course, they will do the Pan American on the way.

For Sale.—An undivided one-half interest in the store on Main street, known as the Rose and Woodworth building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

Julius Metz has severed his connections with the C. O. S. store, and gone to Negaunee. From there he anticipates a trip to the Northwest.

Circuit Court convenes next Tuesday, the 17th. There are four criminal cases, three issues of fact and law and three chancery cases on the calendar.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates came down from the farm, Saturday, driving a fine canopy top surry, of the blue-ribbon series. It is truly named "Old Comfort."

Messrs. N. P. Salling, of Anderson, and A. Grouff, of Muncie, Ind., came home, Saturday, and will be with their friends a week. They are always welcome.

Nelson Vaulin, an old veteran, and at one time commander of the Rudeck Post No. 224 G. A. R., of Cheboygan, died week before last, in Grand Forkes, N. D.

The Alpena Echo says that the M. C. R. R. will build a branch to Onaway. It will be either an extension of the Lewiston branch, or a spur will be built from Trowbridge.

We regret that we were unable to reach the Farmer's Pic Nic, as the report shows what we knew in advance, that there was a grand good time for everybody.

All who are interested in a lecture course for the winter, are invited to meet at the office of S. H. & Co., to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing.

W. F. BENCKELMAN, Com.

The Grayling Electric Light Company is incorporated, capitalized at \$10,000, and work is begun. We shall give an account of the organization and plans next week.

Land Commissioner Wilder was in town a few moments, last Saturday. He had been with a party looking over the lands given the Forestry Commission in this and Roscommon counties.

Married.—In Beaver Creek township, on the 29th inst., by Justice Jos. Sullivan, Mr. Fred B. Schoppe, of West Branch, and Miss Phoebe Lapoint. The Justice is still receiving congratulations.

The band mill began sawing last Saturday, cutting about 30,000 feet, to see if everything was in readiness for work. A few minor changes will be made this week, and then it will be pushed to its fullest capacity.

The friends of Miss Marcia Kendrick will be glad to know, that she passed the state examination and received a first grade certificate in Nebraska, and has a fine position in Harrison, where she will teach this year.

Mrs. Osborne is visiting at her father's, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. She got there just after lightning had destroyed two large barns for Mr. Ball. He couldn't charge it to her, as she could easily prove, an alibi.

The marriage of Miss Lena McKinley, and Herbert Grandall of Gaylord, was the event of last week in that village. We extend personal congratulations to the bride, and say with "old time," "May you live long and prosper."

Work on the county buildings is progressing nicely. The Sheriff's residence and jail is enclosed, except the slate on the roof, and the brick work on the court house will be completed in a few days. We can all be proud of their appearance.

The Commercial House has been entirely refitted from cellar to garret in an up-to-date style and will be open to the public in a few days as a first class hotel. Mr. Sorenson has spared no pains or expense in finishing or furnishing, and the traveling public will rise up and call him blessed for supplying so great a need.

Instead of the street concert by the band, last week, they were engaged at Kramer Brother's Saturday evening, at the opening of their new store. Fine music was interspersed between puffs from good cigars, and everybody was happy as they looked over the fine stock of new goods, and were invited to call again.

A visit to the Hanson Lumber Co's. mill this week, found them busy as galloping. They are running full time and turning out about 35,000 feet per day, and as soon as they put in a new trimmer and kicker, will increase the output to 45,000 feet.—Ros. News.

Elmer H. Trumley, who has been at work in the "Avalanche" office for the past eight months, left last Monday night for Charlotte. The reason will be known by reference to marriage license in another column. We can only say that we wish him every success in life, which he well deserves.

Wm. Woodfield returned Saturday from his vacation, which he enjoyed in the Upper Peninsula, with a visit with his daughter Kate, and his brother Thomas, at St. Ignace. He visited the Soo with his daughter, and inspected the mammoth locks and canals at that point.

Representatives of the Eagle Club of Chicago were here last week and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on Eagle Point, on Portage Lake, and will make a first class summer resort there. There is ample room around the lake for 10,000 cottages, and the locality is among the finest in the state.

Last Friday evening two full loads drove to Frederic, to call on Mrs. Lampke, nee Alice Brown. The game was frightened out of the woods by their hilarious mirth, especially from the school-maams carriage. The other load was just quietly happy till they collided with a stump, and overturned the rig. Mrs. Kramer suffered a dislocation of the shoulder, and several others were somewhat bruised and all badly shaken up, but as they came home safely toward morning, they voted it a very enjoyable trip.

EDITOR CHAWFORD AVAANCHE.

The Crawford County Farmers Association held their Annual Pic Nic at their grounds, Sept. 5th. As the weather was the very finest a large crowd was in attendance, and all enjoyed themselves immensely. After partaking of a dinner of such good things as "Our mother used to make" a fine program was presented, which was followed by an address by "Uncle Perry" Ostrander, President of the association. The remaining part of the day (and a good share of the night) was given over to the young people, who improved their time by dancing and other amusements, such as young people know best how to enjoy. At the election of officers Perry Ostrander was re-elected President, A. W. Parker, of Beaver Creek, Secretary, and Henry Punc of South Branch, Treasurer.

A. W. PARKER, Secy.

It was reported on our streets yesterday that an ex-Cuban soldier, who is an applicant for a pension, on hearing that President McKinley was shot, said: "It served him right, he ought to have been shot before he was elected." If it is true we would advise the young man to sew up his mouth or leave the country.

The two young men that took a sailboat for a splurion Portage Lake had better practice on a saw. They find the water pretty wet where they tipped over in the middle of the lake from where they were helped to shore by parties who saw their mishap. Don't say anything to George or Stub, for they are not dry yet.

We notice in the appointments of the M. E. Conference that Rev. H. Goldie is assigned to Grayling, and will arrive early next week. He was at Harrisville last year. Rev. S. G. Taylor will remain at Vernon, and O. W. Williams at Midland. We have not learned where Rev. Alexander will be located.

This is the Rebecca's Anniversary. O, come, help celebrate In September, 16th, remember! Bring a quarter for your plate. For your plate and cup and saucer, And the good things therein. At W. R. C. Hall, If you will call. When supper does begin.

State Land Commissioner Wilder has received a check for about \$700 from Selig Solomon, in payment for timber taken from Agricultural college lands in Alpena county. Solomon claims that the trespassing was not done by his order, and an effort will be made to locate the guilty parties and prosecute them.—Alpena Pioneer.

Hon. James B. Holcomb, Ex-State Senator, was killed last week, near Cheboygan. He undertook to get on a flat car, while the train was in motion, to go to one of his camps, and fell between the cars and was run over, living but a few minutes after the accident. The deceased was born in Johnston, N. Y., in 1831, and had resided in Michigan for sixteen years.

On behalf of Mrs. Swan Peterson and family, and the brothers of Lewiston Lodge No. 187, I. O. O. F. we do hereby tender our sincere thanks to the brothers and sisters, to the Band and all the friends of Grayling, who so kindly attended the funeral of our beloved brother, Swan Peterson.

M. ZERNICHOV, H. LUNDEN, Com. C. B. DRAGE.

Free—Handsome Cuff Buttons—Send your name and address to the New York Trading Company, Dept. B, 128 Hamilton Place, New York, and they will send you a handsome pair of Cuff Buttons, for ladies or gentlemen, absolutely FREE, and also their large catalogue of Household Goods, Novelties, Jewelry, etc. Every man and woman should have these handsome "Buttleship of Honor" Cuff Buttons as a souvenir of the Spanish war. The firm is making this generous offer to the public to advertise their house. Send today, and inclose 4c in stamps to pay postage and wrapping. Their catalogue will save you many dollars.

A Shocking Calamity.

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Willford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him." It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by L. Fournier.

Some of the most beautiful lands around Higgins Lake have been bought up and plotted up by the Michigan Central Park Co. of Chicago, with the view of establishing a large resort at this place. In an interview one of the promoters, Mr. C. H. White, of Chicago, stated that 2000 lots have already been disposed of to some of the leading people of Chicago and other cities, and that many expensive and substantial improvements will be placed in their grounds in the near future. Higgins Lake is a beautiful body of water, nine miles in length by four in breadth. It has no inlet being fed by invisible springs. The water is free from impurities, and is as soft as rain water.—Detroit Free Press.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels; cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Fournier's drug store.

WANTED.—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Lexington Building, Chicago. apt16m

SchoolBooks!

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Photographs That pleases, At The IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

Charles Canfield is at Marsland, Nebraska, with Eugene Kendrick. It is hoped that the air of that section will fat him up again. Fred Havens is there, gaining in strength every day.

Our readers will notice a call for a meeting of those interested in a lecture course for the coming winter for reorganization. Every citizen of Grayling should be interested and enough in attendance to prove it, and not leave all the work to be done by a few. The advantage of such a course can not be overestimated, and the pleasure derived can not be had for a much larger expenditure of money.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Sold by L. Fournier.

Passenger train service has been inaugurated on the Ward railroad, which runs from Frederic on the Michigan Central to Alba on the G. R. & I. The names of the stations are Frederic, Deward, Blue Lake Junction and Alba. Train No. 1 leaves Frederic at 4:35 p. m. and arrives at Alba at 5:45 p. m. Train No. 2 leaves Alba at 10:15 a. m. and arrives at Frederic at 12:03 p. m. The distance is 24 miles.

Scott's Minstrels gave an exhibition before the Beaver Creek Literary Society, last Saturday evening. Music was furnished by Messrs. Amos, Waite, Parker and Barnaby, while "Toot" Scott thumped the tambourine in a way that made one think of the good material from which it must have been manufactured.

Mr. Scott's exercises in playing a tune upon four instruments at one time brought down the house. All had a good time and departed at near midnight, wishing it had lasted a little longer.

It is reported at this office that one of our bachelor gentlemen, who got out of patience with the flies a few days ago got two sheets of sticky fly paper and placed them on chairs near the window. Returning late that evening he forgot the tangle foot and sat down on one of the chairs. He soon got up and proceeded to pick the paper off the south end of his trousers. As it was a bad place to get at he took the pants off, and while cleaning them unconsciously sat down on the other chair, and then stood up and meditated. Do not mention this in the presence of one of our professional bachelors.

Will Carleton's magazine "Every Where," for September, is at hand, and its contents are up to the usual high standard of excellence. The wide range of topics covered by this magazine is astonishing. Every realm of human interest is represented by something that interests and refreshes the reader. "The Belle of Manhattan," a romance of the old days when New York was a dutch village, is in its seventh part. The story is told in verse by the gifted editor of the magazine, and it has all the charm of the writers other work. An article on the re-foresting of the United States, chiefly from the viewpoint of the government, work, describes a new phase of the subject.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED. File and bind your letters, bills and papers. Quick, economical and orderly. The "Simplicity Letter and Bill File" beats any \$1.50 file made. Sent anywhere, all charges prepaid, for 30c, stamp or cash. Agents wanted everywhere. Simplicity File Co., 1460 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Working Night and Day. The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

Blumenthal AND Baumgart, THE BIG

One Price For All Store

Fall Opening Sale.

We open the Fall Season with a complete stock in every department, and will sell the following articles at the prices mentioned below. Read this carefully.

Men's Pants, \$1.25 value, at 75c.
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's all wool Underwear, \$1.00 value, at 79c.
Men's heavy Jersey Over Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's heavy Working Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters, 50c value, at \$1.50.
Men's all wool Jersey Pants, \$2.50 value, at \$1.50.
Men's all wool Kelsey Pants, \$2.00 value, at \$1.25.
Men's Black Cape Mackintoshes, \$1.50 value, at \$1.10.
Ladies' Button Ribbed Underwear, 25c value, at 15c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, \$1.00 value, at 79c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, 75c value, at 39c.
Ladies' all wool Mackintoshes, \$5.00 value, at \$3.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$7.00 value, at \$5.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$5.00 value, at \$3.50.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$2.50 value, at \$1.50.
Ladies' Dongola and Kid Shoes, \$1.25 value, 59c.
Ladies, it will pay you to look over our new stock of Ladies' Shoes in ideal kids and patent leather, in welts and hand turns.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART. Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets. UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Those seeking good and reliable Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfaction in trading with us.

Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you are only paying what you should.

Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction Store."

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

Consolation and Comfort.
Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun, whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into scenic coves, it is all sport, and the springing musclet seem to be bound it to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sportsmen of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comforts of life.

LOVE OPENS PRISON DOORS.

Untiring Efforts of His Sweetheart Secure Pardon for a Felon.
A woman's unwavering constancy made a free man of a felon to-day and gave into his trust a heart of sterling worth, says the Philadelphia North American. She is Jessie Harris, of Philadelphia, a girl of beauty, irreproachable character and excellent family. A year ago she was betrothed to James W. Baird. One day Baird was arrested for passing forged drafts on the Pullman Car Company. He had posed as an employee, and the charge was, had swindled many persons. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State prison.

It was a fearful blow to the woman who was to have been his wife, but far from being broken by it she resolutely set about the task of freeing him. From one official to another she went, pleading her love and promising his redemption if he were liberated, but her efforts were futile. Then she sought the governor. Day after day and week after week she entreated him.

"Give him his liberty," she said, "and I promise you that I will marry him as soon as he steps out of prison. And I will keep him good."

There was no denying her and at last the governor succumbed. He sent a favorable recommendation to the pardon board, they acted upon it and to-day was fixed for Baird's release.

All day long she waited for him at the prison door. Toward evening it opened and a worn and feeble-looking man emerged. There was one glad cry and they were folded in each other's arms. A half hour later they were man and wife.

Couldn't Wear Shoes.
Sumpter, Ill., Sept. 8.—Mrs. J. B. Flanagan of this place had suffered with Dropsy for fifteen years. She was so very bad that for the last three years she has not been able to wear her shoes. She had doctored all the time, but was gradually getting worse.

Last winter Mr. Flanagan, who was very much discouraged, called for some medicine at Mr. J. J. Dale's drug store in Carmi. Dale persuaded him to have his wife try Doid's Kidney Pills, and he bought six boxes. His wife used five out of the six before she was entirely cured. She is now as sound and well as ever she was, completely restored to health, and free from any symptom whatever of Dropsy.

To say that Mrs. Flanagan is pleased at her wonderful deliverance does not half express her feelings, and she and Mr. Flanagan are loud in their praises of Doid's Kidney Pills, and of Mr. Dale for recommending this wonderful remedy to them.

The fact that Doid's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Flanagan of such a severe case of Dropsy, after the doctors had given her up, has made them the most talked of remedy ever known in White County.

Still Sparring.

"We took our Filipino friend down to see 'Monte Cristo,' and told him the man who said 'The world is mine' was an American."

"What did he say?"
"Said he didn't need to be told that."
—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough remedy. W. O. Hiram, 222 Third avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Water will be supplied the Charleston hospital by three artesian wells over 400 feet deep. A salt water system is provided for fire protection.

These crispy mornings Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour makes delicious. Ready in a moment. Buy from your grocer.

From antiquity the rose, the queen of flowers, has been regarded as the emblem of joy, love and prosperity. It is also the symbol of silence.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Hathorn.

LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very best materials. He is told to make the best Mince Meat ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's; enough for two large pies.

You'll never use another kind again.

Libby's Atlas of the World, with 22 new maps, size 8x12 inches, sent anywhere for 10 cts. in stamps. Our Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," mailed free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby,

CHICAGO.

PENSIONS on age, disability and widows, P. I. or any U. S. Service. LAWYER, 15, Broadway & W. 4th St., New York, N. Y.

ask afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

work eyes, use

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Greatest Military Contest of Modern Times—The Aftermath Is a National Park Marked with Tablets for Both Armies.

THE battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties resulting, but in decisive character. It is generally conceded that the Confederate cause reached high tide at Gettysburg, and from that point receded gradually until the final collapse.

About 162,000 men were engaged in this battle (90,000 Federals and 70,000 Confederates), and the result was the turning point in the war. Gen. Lee

surrendered on the right. Kilpatrick reached Hanover on the 30th, in time to repulse an attack by a part of Stuart's cavalry. Stuart, finding his direct road to Gettysburg barred, marched on to York and Carlisle and thence to Gettysburg on July 3, the last day of the battle. Buford, moving up the Cumberland Valley by Boonsboro and Fairfield, reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of June 30, and passed on beyond Seminary Ridge, taking a position on McPherson's Ridge, overlooking Willoughby run, where he opened the battle on the following day, July 1.

The several army corps marching northward were on June 30 much scattered. The First was at Marsh Run, about five miles southwest of Gettysburg on the Emmetsburg road, the Eleventh at Emmetsburg, the Third at Bridgeport, the Fifth at Union Mills, the Sixth at Littlestown, the Second at Uniontown, and the Sixth at Manheim, with Gregg's cavalry. Kilpatrick's cavalry was at Hanover. All except the Sixth were under orders that on July 1 would bring them nearer Gettysburg.

The Confederates were already concentrated, Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg and Cashtown, and Ewell at Heidelsburg marching to join them. Meade, while pushing on toward Gettysburg, had not decided to fight at that place, but to better cover Baltimore and Washington had directed his chiefs of engineers and artillery to select a line at Pipe Creek for the coming battle, when the collision of the advancing troops determined that it should take place at Gettysburg.

This town is six miles from the Maryland line and thirty miles south of Harrisburg. The broken ranges of the South mountains through the passes in the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, a short distance to the west and north while surrounding the town on all sides

invaded Pennsylvania for the double purpose of carrying the war into Northern territory and to provision his army from the rich stores of the fertile country of Pennsylvania.

After the battle of Chancellorsville (May 2-3, 1863), the Union and Confederate armies maintained their positions on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg until early in June, when Hooker, in command of the Army of the Potomac, seeing indications of a movement on Lee's part, sent his cavalry toward Culpeper to watch the fords. Lee, started two corps—Ewell's and Longstreet's, by the Shenandoah Valley to invade Pennsylvania, retreating Hill's corps at Fredericksburg in front of Hooker. Hooker's cavalry of this movement through Pleasanton's cavalry combat at Brandy Station (June 9) started out to cover Washington, marching by Centerville, Edwards Ferry and Frederick, threatening Lee's communications near Hagerstown, by occupying Middletown and the passes of the South mountain, and ordering the Twelfth Corps to Harper's Ferry. Ewell, marching up the Shenandoah Valley, defeated Milroy at Winchester June 14 and 15, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the 15th, occupied Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, and sent his cavalry to Chambersburg for supplies. Following on, he marched to Chambersburg, where he met the division of Carlisle, Pa., June 27, and Early's division to York, June 28; whence, under orders to join Longstreet and Hill at Cashtown, he returned to Heidelsburg, about ten miles from Gettysburg, on June 30, joining in the battle the following day. Longstreet, keeping to the east of the Blue Ridge, with Stuart's cavalry on his right flank, guarded the passes through the ridge until Hill's corps had passed him on his way to Shepherdstown, where it crossed on the 29th, when he also moved into the valley, and crossing the river at Williamsport on the 24th and 25th, joined Hill and marched across Maryland into Pennsylvania, reaching Chambersburg, June 27 and Cashtown on the 29th, whence Gen. Heth, of Hill's corps, advancing toward Gettysburg on the 30th, discovered Buford's cavalry advance and retreated to Cashtown. Stuart with three brigades of cavalry was detached from Longstreet when he entered the Shenandoah Valley, and ordered to join Ewell on the Susquehanna

are gently rolling ridges, but on the ridges and in the valleys were boulders and confused masses of rocks here and there, which earned for one rock strewn place the name of Devil's Den. The undulating character of the country, the strong elevations, the facilities for the concentration of armies afforded by the numerous roads, which radiate from the town like the spokes of a wheel, the heights and the intervening plains, the woodlands and the open fields, all combine to make it an ideal place for a battle.

Health's division, advancing on the morning of July 1 by the Chambersburg pike, approached the line held by Buford with his dismounted cavalry upon McPherson's Ridge, and at about 8 a. m. Buford's artillery opened fire. Buford's division for about two hours, until Reynolds, who had been hastened forward by Meade to choose a line of battle, came up with the First corps, to re-enforce Buford, establishing his line from the Fairfield (or Hagerstown) road on the left to the Mummasburg road, breaking back along this road at an acute angle, and extending a short distance down the hill toward the low ground lying north and east of the village of Gettysburg. The Eleventh corps, arriving at about 1 o'clock, was placed on this low ground to the right and rear of the First corps, its left on the Mummasburg road at some distance in rear of the right of the First corps and its right on Rock creek near the Harrisburg road. The right of the First corps and the left of the Eleventh were commanded by Oak Hill, and the right of the Eleventh was commanded by Buford when he arrived, followed by Ewell when he took up the Union cavalry, and reached Gettysburg, meeting Gregg in the cavalry fight of July 3 on the right of the Union lines.

Ewell's movement toward the east through Chambersburg threatened Harrisburg and Columbia, and eventually Baltimore and Washington, and led Halleck to question the propriety of Hooker's movement against Lee's communications. This caused Hooker to ask to be relieved from command. His request was immediately granted, and Gen. George Gordon Meade, a Pennsylvania man, was assigned to his place, taking command on June 28. Meade at once directed the whole army northward towards Harrisburg. In order to force Lee into a battle before he could cross the Susquehanna, Kilpatrick led the advance cavalry, Buford followed on the left and Gregg—another Penn-

sylvanian—on the right. Kilpatrick reached Hanover on the 30th, in time to repulse an attack by a part of Stuart's cavalry. Stuart, finding his direct road to Gettysburg barred, marched on to York and Carlisle and thence to Gettysburg on July 3, the last day of the battle. Buford, moving up the Cumberland Valley by Boonsboro and Fairfield, reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of June 30, and passed on beyond Seminary Ridge, taking a position on McPherson's Ridge, overlooking Willoughby run, where he opened the battle on the following day, July 1.

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Consolation and Comfort.
Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun, whether he go coasting over the hills and valleys on the water or sailing over rough waves or into serene caves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to be at it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sprains of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the courts of life.

LOVE OPENS PRISON DOORS.
Untiring Efforts of His Sweetheart Secure Pardon for a Felon.
A woman's unceasing constancy made a free man of a felon to-day and gave into his trust a heart of sterling worth, says the Philadelphia North American. She is Jessie Harris of Philadelphia, a girl of beauty, irreproachable character and excellent family. A year ago she was betrothed to James W. Baird. One day Baird was arrested for passing forged drafts on the Pullman Car Company. He had posed as an employee, and the charge was, had swindled many persons. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State prison.

It was a fearful blow to the woman who was to have been his wife, but far from being broken by it she resolutely set about the task of freeing him. From one official to another, she went, pleading her love and promising his redemption if he were liberated, but her efforts were fruitless. Then she sought the governor. Day after day and week after week she entreated him.

"Give him his liberty," she said, "and I promise you that I will marry him as soon as he is taken out of prison. And I will keep his good."

There was no resisting her and at last the governor succumbed. He sent a favorable recommendation to the pardon board, they acted upon it and today was fixed for Baird's release.

All day long she waited for him at the prison door. Toward evening it opened and a worn and middle-aged man emerged. There was one glad cry and they were folded in each other's arms. A half hour later they were man and wife.

Couldn't Wear Shoes.
Suspect, Ill, Sept. 9, Mrs. J. B. Hamilton of this place had suffered with Dropsy for fifteen years. She was so very bad that for the last three years she had been unable to wear her shoes. She had devoted all the time and money she could spare to the cure, but was gradually getting worse.

Just when Mr. Hamilton, who was very much discouraged, called for some medicine at Mr. J. J. DeWitt's drug store, he was told that he should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He bought a box and began to take them. He was very much surprised to find that he was able to wear his shoes again.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears this Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

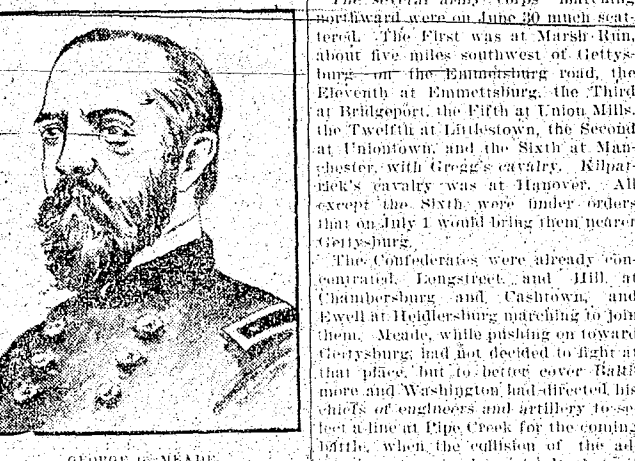
LIBBY'S
Mince Meat.
In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He follows the recipe of the best Mince Meat ever sold—and the best. Get a package at your grocer's or enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, CHICAGO.
PENSIONS on age, disability and widows' pay. For any of these, apply to the Pension Office, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Greatest Military Contest of Modern Times.—The Aftermath Is a National Park Marked with Tablets for Both Armies.

THE battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties resulting, but in decisive character. It is generally considered that the Confederate cause reached high tide at Gettysburg, and from that point receded gradually until the final collapse. About 162,000 men were engaged in this battle (90,000 Federals and 70,000 Confederates), and the result was the turning point in the war. Gen. Lee's army of 30,000 men was defeated and forced to retreat.

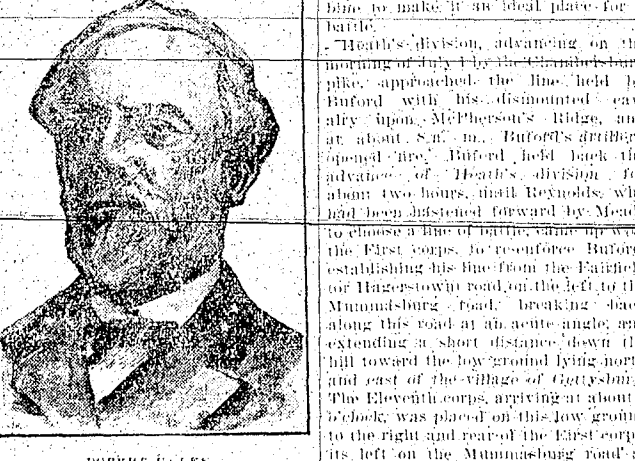


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Invaded Pennsylvania for the double purpose of carrying the war into Northern territory and to position his army from the rich crops of the fertile counties of Pennsylvania.

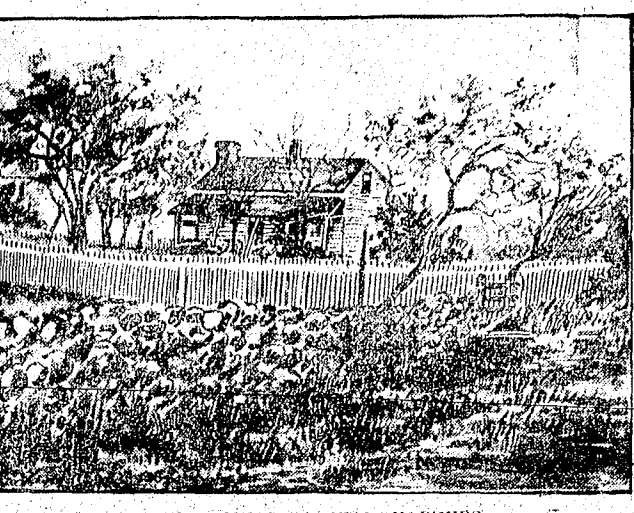
After the battle of Chambersburg (May 23, 1863), the Union and Confederate armies maintained their positions on the Hagerstown road. The Confederate army, under Gen. Lee, was moving northward. The Union army, under Gen. Meade, was moving southward. The two armies met at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863.

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ROBERT E. LEE.

In pursuance of these orders he crossed the Potomac below Edwards Ferry, and passed around the rear and right of the Union army by way of Rockville, Hagerstown, York and Carlisle, closely following the last by the Union cavalry, and reached Gettysburg, moving through the cavalry fight of July 3 on the right of the Union lines. Meade's movement toward the east through Chambersburg threatened Harpersburg and Columbia, and eventually Baltimore, and Washington, and led Hancock to question the propriety of Hooker's movement against Lee's communications. This caused Hooker to ask to be relieved from command. His request was immediately granted, and Gen. George Gordon Meade, a Pennsylvanian, was assigned to the position, taking command on June 28. Meade at once directed the whole army northward towards Harpersburg. Kilpatrick followed the advance cavalry. Buford followed on the left and Gregg another Penn-



GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Reynolds was killed. Gen. Doubleday, second in rank, commanded the Union army. The battle was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties resulting, but in decisive character.

Some shifting of troops took place, and the divisions of the corps were in some cases separated, but when the lines were formed the corps were, in general terms, placed as follows: The First (Hancock) on the right, the Second (Smith) on the left, the Third (Slocum) in the center, the Fourth (Mead) on the right, the Fifth (Farrar) on the left, the Sixth (Hawley) in the center, the Seventh (Slocum) on the right, the Eighth (Slocum) on the left, the Ninth (Slocum) in the center, the Tenth (Slocum) on the right, the Eleventh (Slocum) on the left, the Twelfth (Slocum) in the center, the Thirteenth (Slocum) on the right, the Fourteenth (Slocum) on the left, the Fifteenth (Slocum) in the center, the Sixteenth (Slocum) on the right, the Seventeenth (Slocum) on the left, the Eighteenth (Slocum) in the center, the Nineteenth (Slocum) on the right, the Twentieth (Slocum) on the left, the Twenty-first (Slocum) in the center, the Twenty-second (Slocum) on the right, the Twenty-third (Slocum) on the 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COMPANIONS.

Through the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
There is one who walks with me,
Who keeps me ever in sight;
And often I feel him clutch
My arm as he bids me stay
From the ways that I turn to take,
And often I feel him shake
His hindering hand away.

In the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
He seeks to lead me where
High pillars are gleaming white,
And often I see him frown
As, silent, he looks at me
When I'm doing the best that I can
He smiles—and he is the man
I know that I ought to be.
S. E. Kiser, in *Chicago Record-Herald*.

THE MADMAN.

By K. L.

A "good ship" was the Atlanta in the full sense of the phrase. She was well officered and manned, and the treatment, discipline and morale of the whole ship's company were such as to make the voyage a pleasant one.

I joined her at Coquimbó, on the coast of Chili, shipping simply for the run. At Tongoy, where she received her first instalment of cargo, a man was shipped who signed his name Edward Barry. But Jack never goes as far as the ship's articles to seek a name for a new shipmate. From his grave, serious expression of face and certain little peculiarities of manner, Barry received the title of "the Parson," and as "Parson" was known and addressed henceforth.

Parson was a tall, muscular fellow and a good seaman. But he was moody and reserved, acting very strangely at times, so that the boys stood in fear of him and the men shook their heads sagely, declaring that Parson's ballast wasn't properly stowed and that there was something "cranky" about him.

He would go aside from his watchmates and walk the deck by himself for hours together, sometimes flapping his arms about and gesticulating furiously, and again folding his hands behind his back and marching with his face upturned to the sky.

He was also given to a sort of walking somnambulism during his watches below, and was likely to be found in the most unlikely and out-of-the-way places when called at eight bells. Thus, it was no uncommon thing to find that he had been discovered astride the flying jibboom end, and once on the lee fore-yard-arm. But while acting under any direct order, he was intelligent and willing, and always respectful to his officer.

One day he was found instead of in his stateroom, he had run down into the low latitude on the Atlantic side, when one night it was Parson's turn-out wheel in the middle watch, and he was not to be found where, every well-conducted seaman is supposed to be at such times—snoring lustily in his bunk. Search was made for him at first without success, until the boy Tonawanda (so called from the name of a Philadelphia ship in which he had sailed), looking over the bows, discovered him riding the chain bobstays, with his back against the curve of the ship's head and his long legs dangling almost in the water.

"Halloo, Parson!" I hailed, looking over the head-sail.

"Halloo back again! Is the watch called?" he inquired, in an absent way, as if just waking.

"Yes. It's your turn-out wheel, you know."

And climbing in between the knight-headers, he went striding aft with his head thrown back and the point of his nose erect in air, answering not a word to the questions and remarks of his shipmates. But we had all become accustomed to see his eccentricities and had nearly ceased to regard them with fear or anxiety. They furnished rather a source of amusement to us.

"Loco," said a little Chileno, Augustin, touching his own forehead with a comical leer.

"Ay, you may well say it," said old Bolt, the man-of-war's man. "He's the loco-est chap that ever I was shipmate with. That is to say, he shifts his ballast the ofttest; but he always rights again."

Presently the ship came flying up into the wind, with head-sails setting.

"All back, forward!" sang out Bolt, "Parson's star-gazing," he added, in a lower tone.

"Mind you helm there, Parson! What are you doing?" shouted the mate.

"Hard up, quick, or you'll have her—"

The sentence was cut short by the sound of a heavy fall, and the next moment the Parson, hatless, with his long hair flying in the breeze, dashed among use with a gleaming sheath-knife clutched in his hand.

We needed to ask no questions. A single look was sufficient; we all felt that we were in the presence of a madman.

We involuntarily shrank back to give him room, as he rushed through the group. Old Bolt received a back-handed cut in the face from the sheath-knife; Augustin measured his length on deck under a blow from the swinging left arm; the maniac cleared the windlass at a bound and leaped down the open scuttle into the fore-castle.

There was no light burning below, for we were on allowance of oil. The Parson had as yet uttered no sound, but had flashed among us like a meteor, and then vanished into the blackness of darkness, where no one dared to follow him. We shuddered as we thought of our comrades of the other watch sleeping below.

The captain, as well as everyone else in the cabin, had been roused by the uninvited sounds overhead, and had found his way on deck to learn the cause. Armed with all sorts of weapons, we mustered forward in a sort of irregular phalanx, to hear the jungle for the tiger. At the second mate, an old East Indian crewer, quaintly expressed it.

"Tonawanda, who had been stily listening near the scuttle, reported having heard the sound of someone moving the fore-peak hatch; but after this ceased all was still as the grave.

"Steward, bring a light here from the

OUR FRUITS FOR EUROPE.

ATTEMPTS TO OPEN FEW MARKETS FOR OUR SURPLUS.

Science Has Vainly Endeavored to Supply New Channels of Consumption to Keep Pace With the Increasing Production—Using Cold Storage Processes.

The annual surplus of our great fruit crop has, for years past been steadily accumulating, until to-day it represents a total of many millions of pounds, which must either be wasted on the trees or sold at a loss in the markets. Science has vainly endeavored to open new channels of consumption to keep pace with the increasing production; but in spite of the hundreds of factories engaged in canning, dehydrating and preserving the fruits, they have been unable to keep a proper proportion between supply and demand. Like our wheat, corn and other farm products, the only relief is in finding wider markets for the surplus.

The perishable nature of most of the fruits has always presented an insurmountable obstacle to this method of disposing of the surplus. Apples and oranges have been shipped successfully thousands of miles from their growing place with fair profits to all those concerned; but it is quite a different matter with our less durable products of tree and vine.

This season experiments will be made in shipping our more perishable fruits abroad, which may result in the definite opening of new markets for our surplus crop of plums, peaches, grapes, pears, and similar fruits. The only question of building up a trade in our fruits in Europe is that of finding adequate methods of shipping them so they will arrive in good condition and at a cost commensurate with the prices foreign buyers are willing to pay for them.

The success in shipping refrigerator beef and mutton abroad has made fruit-dealers confident that similar methods would develop a trade in their products. California has succeeded in putting her oranges successfully in the European markets, and now Florida growers are doing the same. But these fruits are shipped most in cold weather, when they are less likely to decay.

Most of our Northern fruits, with the exception of apples, ripen in hot weather, and it would be necessary to ship them abroad in refrigerators. Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture a number of large consignments of perishable American fruits will be sent abroad this summer for experimental purposes. The fruits selected for this trial will be handled with the utmost care by experts from the time they are picked until they are sold to the consumer. The fruits will include peaches, plums, pears, grapes and apples.

When the fruits are first picked and carefully selected, they will be placed in refrigerators or cold storage, and efforts will be made to keep them in a low temperature until sold to the retailer on the other side. Cold-storage houses and refrigerating cars and steamers are very common in this country, but there are very few cold-storage plants in the Continental cities, and some risk will be encountered in landing large cargoes of perishable fruits where they cannot immediately be placed in cold storage.

This, however, will be overcome later in the plan, for the feasibility of the erection of cold-storage plants at certain European distributing centers. At present it is only desirable to find out whether such an invasion of Europe with our perishable fruits could be made practicable and profitable to all those interested in the subject.

American apples are in great favor in Europe, and in recent years they have become favorably known on the Continent, so that a good percentage of the shipments go to Germany, France and Austria. It is now intended to introduce our other fruits, which annually increase in supply in this country, until the problem of disposing of the crops is becoming almost unmanageable. Fruit growers rarely get together and co-operate to the extent of finding out how best to open up new markets for their products, and the wisdom of the Agricultural Department in making experiments to publish reliable data and directions for the growers can readily be imagined.

The method of keeping fruits in this country has reached such a stage of perfection that we have fruits now all the year round. There are over seven hundred cold-storage plants in this country, with a total capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons of fruit. In these plants apples are kept until May and June, grapes until the early spring months, and pears and peaches long after their natural season has passed. It is now believed that a similar system of preservation built up in Europe would enable us to dispose of all our surplus fruits, and benefit the world at the same time by supplying the people with the most delicious products obtained from garden or field. A good shipping trade in fruits would stimulate fruit-growing in the North, South and West as nothing else could possibly do, and this summer's experiment will be watched and studied with interest by thousands of growers and shippers.—George E. Walsh in *Harper's Weekly*.

FLOWERS FOR THE APPETITE.

Part They Play in Increasing a Host's Guest's Bill.

"No appetite? Too hot to eat, any way?" the doctor repeated after his patient, a thin and bloodless little woman who seemed to be fairly withering under the summer sun. "Then why don't you put some flowers and green stuff on your table?"

"I don't want you to eat them, understand," for the patient stared at him as if she doubted his sanity. "They'll help your appetite, though. See if they don't." "Up to last summer it never had occurred to me that flowers in a dining-room served any other purpose than that of decoration. But in a London hotel I met people who had studied the thing, and the head waiter gave me their theory."

"Yes, sir, certainly, sir," this man said, when I complimented him on the appearance of my table and the room in general. "We find it 'elps, sir, to trim pretty extensively, especially in close weather. Say that a gentleman—as it might be yourself, sir—is almost overcome by the heat and doesn't care where he gets anything to eat. But the flowers and the greenery make the place look cool, and then influence 'im, sir, they influence him. Hafter a while 'e feels rested and refreshed, and 'is happy comes back. We hesitate that it's worth pounds to us 'ave such things 'ere on the table."

"I believe the waiter was right, and I've been recommending the flower cure ever since. There's just one warning to add: don't overdo it. Use only one kind of flower, and that in one color only, at a time, and have plenty of green stuff. A rose or two and a little sinailux will do more good than a Joseph-coat bouquet—as my wife calls the 'loud' kind—as big as a water-pail."—*Youth's Companion*.

A Youthful Promoter.

A horseman had an amusing experience near the Speedway a few days ago. He called to an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client.

On leaving the house he was surprised to see another boy in charge of the horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with?"

"No, sir. I just spekkled and bought him of the other boy for ten cents. He said as how you were only worth a nickel, and I says you were good for a quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy was waiting under an open window in the home of the horseman's friend.

"That's the way ter work the swells," said the young speculator to his companion. "El yer had stayed he wouldn't coughed up a dime. The bluff made him ershamed to hand over les than two bits. You gets twelve cents and I keep the extra cent for permuta' dis scheme."—*New York Times*.

Parliamentary Sitings.

Parliamentary sittings in the early days began generally at 8 o'clock in the morning, but often at 6 or 7, and continued until 11; the committee being appointed to sit in the afternoon. The time of Charles II, 9 o'clock was the usual hour for commencing public business, and 4 o'clock the hour for rising. At a later period 10 o'clock was the ordinary time of meeting, and the practice of adjourning the house nominally until that hour continued until 1866, although so early a meeting had long been discontinued. According to the present practice no hour is named by the house for its next meeting, but it is announced by the speaker at what hour Mr. Speaker will take his chair. There is nothing to prevent the house sitting at a later hour than usual for the sake of convenience.

Thus on the occasion of the naval review at Spithead in 1853 it did not meet until 10 o'clock at night.—*London Chronicle*.

The Missing Link.

In the jungles of Southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lives with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found around him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that nearly 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago.—*McClure's Magazine*.

The Fulmar Petrel.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull, but has a much more graceful flight, swimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only, as it is found on the precipices, it is more difficult to secure.

It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a pint, and which it uses as a means of defense, and ejects with great force at the enemy. The present general use of mineral oils makes that of the fulmar of less importance, but it is the purest animal oil in existence, and is still used for various purposes, and also medicinally by the natives for sprains and bruises.—*Good Words*.

Lay Preaching in England.

Lay preaching is still, as it has always been, a common form of strength to English Methodism. According to the latest returns there are, in Great Britain connected with Wesleyan Methodism 19,956 lay preachers, as against 2,152 ministers. Many of these, so far as this world's goods are concerned, are very poor, and in order to help them, especially in old age, the Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association was founded about half a century ago. The members of this association are drawn especially from the Wesleyan Methodists, the Methodist Free churches and the New Connection. There are now 10,000 members.—*Public Opinion*.

Rainy Hours.

Rain falls more frequently between 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the morning than at any other time during the day.

JOKERS' BUDGET.

A MIRACLE.
Love had fled and Hope was dead!—He sat beside the way,
Not caring what the future brought—He gave up all, that day.

He rose, at last, to totter past
The corner just ahead,
Lo! Love sprang out with merry shout—
And Hope got out of bed.
—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

ONLY ONE OF HIS KIND.

"What is the excitement on the piazza, Cholley?"

"Fellah just arrived without any golf clubs."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

AN EXPENSIVE FLIGHT.

"I think I shall go to Europe," "How can you afford to go to Europe?"

"I can't, but I can afford to think."—*Brooklyn Life*.

SURE ENOUGH.

"Little Elmer—Papa, what is the hand of Providence?"

Professor Broadhead.—The hand of Providence, my son, is what we usually see in the misfortunes of others.—*Puck*.

HIS SPECIALTY.

"But there's one department of literature with which Inkslinger is thoroughly acquainted."

"What is that?"

"He read all the articles on how to live on a dollar a week."—*Puck*.

THE SENTIMENT OF INANIMATE THINGS.

"I suppose," said the wire to the electric button, "that you felt highly honored by the attention the President paid you?"

"Yes," replied the button. "I was much touched by it."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

TO A DOT.

Willie: How would you define a true sportsman?"

Papa: He is a man who believes in giving every kind of game creature a chance for its life, and then is disgusted if the poor creature escapes with it.—*Life*.

ENCOURAGING.

"Is that man a political boss?" the young woman inquired, with a shade of aversion in her tone.

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "he isn't as yet. But he's a bright fellow and he is in line for promotion."—*Washington Star*.

WANTED TO KNOW.

The professor, who thought his system was running down, asked his old enemy, the doctor, to prescribe for him.

"All the medicine you need," said the doctor, after listening to a recital of the symptoms, "is a tonic in the shape of fresh air."

"Well," responded the professor, slightly irritated, "what is the shape of fresh air?"—*Tit-Bits*.

CRIME CALENDAR LIMITED.

"Poor fellow," said the woman visitor at the jail. "He looks so sad. Please tell me why he is so unhappy. See how he seems to weep as he peers out from the bars of his cell."

"Yesum," said the jail guard. "That's Muggins, the all-around crook. He's sorry because there's only ten commands to break."—*Chicago Tribune*.

WILLIE'S LAST VISIT.

"Mrs. Knox," said the hostess at dinner, "your little boy doesn't seem to have much appetite."

"No, he doesn't, that's a fact."

"Don't be haphish, William," the hostess urged. "Won't you have some more of anything?"

"No, ma'am," Willie replied. "I filled up on cookies before I come 'cause I heard ma tell pa we wouldn't get much here."—*Philadelphia Press*.

INOPPORTUNE.

"The baby," cried the woman, radiant with joy, "is beginning to say things."

The man, her husband, reeled as if he had been struck a blow.

"And just when I need friends most!" he whimpered, for he was about entering politics.

Her suggestion that he did not have to tell everybody everything the baby said was extremely silly, just like a woman in fact.—*Detroit Journal*.

IN THE TIME TO COME.

"Unless there is a change," said the cook, "I will have to leave you."

"Change?" exclaimed the mistress. "What do you mean?"

"Our union," said the cook, "has declared a boycott on Mrs. Smith in the next block."

"But how does that affect me?"

"She is on your calling list, and a sympathetic strike has been declared against all who associate with her."—*Chicago Post*.

A FUTURE FINANCIER.

"So you think your boy has what they call the business instinct, do you?"

"Yes. He sold his new jackknife to the Roberts boy for a nickel yesterday."

"I don't see much business about that. The knife must have been worth more than a nickel."

"It was; but you see he says he can borrow the knife and use it whenever he wants to and give it back when he's through, which he couldn't do with the nickel."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

ARCHERY.

"The lucky snail shot an evil snail," sighed the white-armed Penelope wearily. "Alas, I would that Ulysses, my cagy husband, were returned."

"Fear not, my mother, not be at all out of heart," returned Telemachus. "Forever I, thy son, have attained some huskies, and am well able to look after these gallants."

Whereupon the youth descended into the courtyard of the castle and found the noble snailers engaged in archery practice.

"What, ho! Gentles!" he cried. "I shall take a hand in your game."

Saying which, Telemachus fired the long cross bow.—*New York Sun*.

AN ECCENTRIC DINER.

How a French Buttermilk Spent His Fortune.

Paris is par excellence the city of gourmets and cramps, says the *Illustrated Gazette*, and many a story concerning them has been added to the annals of the nation. Here is one of the latest, told by a well-known French head waiter. One of the regular customers of a famous Parisian restaurant used to be a short, thin, shy and shabbily-dressed man, whose name no one knew, but who gave out that he was a butter dealer, for which reason he was called the butterman at the restaurant in question.

He ate next to nothing, but his soup tureen, filled with a soup specially prepared for him, was always put before him. He took his soup slowly and had it taken away. Next came a whole slice of beef, from which he cut the thinnest slice. Then followed four quail or a large chicken, of which he ate one mouthful, together with two lettuce leaves and one radish. His dessert was four grapes—never a single one more—and a cup of coffee. A bottle of the best claret and another of the best champagne were served with the repast, but he only wetted his lips with a drop from them and let them go. He took two of these meals a day, and the price for each meal was 120 francs.

But this was not all. Every time the butterman got up from his extraordinary meal he gave 40 francs to the head waiter, who put his food on his plate, since the guest did not like to handle spoons or dishes; 20 francs to the waiter, 10 francs to the lady cashier and 5 francs to the porter. This each meal came to 200 francs. The head waiter of the restaurant often did slight errands for him, buying his cigars, etc., and took them to the Grand Hotel, where the butterman lived. The little old man would then open the drawer of a wardrobe filled with heaps of bank notes of from 100 francs to 600 francs in value, and with an enormous mass of gold pieces. "Pay yourself," said the owner, and the head waiter did so, putting the bills before his patron, who never deigned to look at them.

One day the mysterious millionaire went away and was never seen again.

Shower Baths For Horses.

The system of cooling horses on hot days with water from a hose might be improved on. It had its origin in sentiment and humanity, and good has come of it. The fault with the carrying out of the merciful scheme is that it is one-sided, and in many cases shocks the animal operated on. It is one-sided in the sense that a horse halted in front of a Fire Department station is "played on" from only the side nearest to the hose, so that practically the animal is like a man before a hot fire in the arctic circle, roasted on one side and freezing on the other. A shower bath arrangement easily contrived at small expense would be better than the big stream of water which, landing on a heated, exhausted horse, smites with the force of a lead pipe bludgeon. A shower bath would in the same time as is consumed in the stream treatment cool off all of a horse's body gently without shocking it unequally. In the many cases the cooling-off process is left to boys or youths, with propensities for mischief or cruelty which are gratified by directing the stream into the ears of the animals, with the result of making them rear and plunge in fright and acute shock to their nervous systems. Of course, the boy or lad gets his amusement out of it and the sidewalk gallery laughs, but it would be difficult to choose torture more acute.—*New York Times*.

Hindu Dancing.

Hindu dancing bears no similarity to that of the European. Stage acting in the shape of comedies and tragedies is hardly to be found among the Hindus. The chief characteristic of their dancing is their dress, which very often is horrible and grotesque to look at. Their dances consist in writhing, jumping and moving the shoulders, head, hands, legs, as if agitated by violent convulsions, to the sound of musical instruments. The Hindu taste for music is so marked that there is not a single gathering, however small, which has not some musicians at its head. The instruments on which they play are, for the most part, clarinets and trumpets; they have also cymbals and several kinds of small drums. The sounds produced by these instruments are far from pleasing, and may even appear hideous to European ears. The mattrava, or conductor, is the most remarkable of all the musicians. In beating time he taps with his fingers on a narrow drum. As he beats, his shoulders, head, arms, thighs, and in fact all the parts of his body, perform successive movements, and simultaneously he utters articulate cries, thus animating the musicians both by voice and gesture.—*The Catholic World*.

Organ Grinder's Woes.

The street organ grinder is a sad and discontented man, and spends part of his transplanted Italian life swearing gently and melodiously to himself at his new enemy, the fly screen man. To the layman it would appear that spring ought to be synonymous with prosperity and pennies to the organ grinder, but it is not.

"Business is getting good now?" was asked of one who has a whole fleet of "Rag Timers" out in the residence districts.

His description of the condition of trade is not fit for literal reproduction in a family newspaper, but in effect it was that the modern fly screen is a delusion and a snare.

The women, in particular, he declared, would sit behind a fly screen beside an open window, listen to all the pieces the organ contained, and then quietly retire without the organ man ever getting a glimpse of them.

In the days before fly screens were invented it was no trouble to toss a penny out of the open window, and if the window was closed few women had the effrontery to open it and then fail to contribute to the musician.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Curious Tenures.

A farm near Broadhead in Yorkshire pays annually to the landlord a snowfall in midsummer and a red rose at Christmas. The manor of Foston is held by a rental of two arrows and a loaf of bread. An estate in the North of England is held by the exhibition before a court every seven years of a certain vase owned by the family; another, in Suffolk, by an annual rental of two white doves.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

If a woman only loves a man enough, he can make her do anything she wants to.

I wonder how most women could wear any dress at all if it weren't for their husband's scarfpins.

Probably if they didn't give them a push in the back, women wouldn't be half as fond of wearing high-heeled shoes.

The women may look at a wicked man with horror, but there are a lot of good men that they never look at at all.

A woman conformationist must be perfectly happy, because she can look at the back of her dress whenever she wants to.

After a man has once told a woman that her soul was wearing out her body, she goes around trying to look like something ailed her.

The female mosquitoes do all the biting and fire male mosquitoes have to eat grass. But, then, nobody expects decency from a mosquito.

A woman spends half the time wondering what the Lord thinks of her husband and the other half wondering what the neighbors think of her.

No woman will ever believe a man isn't all right if he only keeps some stories to tell her about what one of his little children said the other day.

If the average woman had a head shaped like a duck she would think she had to wear her hair low down on her neck when it was the fashion that way.

The honeymoon is generally over about fifty years before a woman is willing to go away for a long vacation and leave her husband to keep house with a good looking hired girl.

THE CARBON FAMILY.

Two of the Closest Relatives of the Diamond.

The aristocrat of it is the diamond. All of those diamonds that you see in the jeweler's window are pure carbon. They are carbon crystallized—the most permanent of gems, for they can neither be melted nor dissolved. The czar of Russia has set in the end